

VOL. XLIV.

RENO. WASHOE COUNTY. NEVADA. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

NO. 126.

## NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

Published Daily and Weekly by

Kelley &amp; Webster.

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The Daily, containing the latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Sundays. The Weekly is published on Saturday.

## TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.		
8:55 p.m.	No. 1. Eastbound Express	9:05 p.m.
8:55 a.m.	No. 3. Eastbound fast mail	8:25 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	No. 2. Eastbound Express	4:20 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	No. 4. Westbound	8:25 p.m.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.		
7:55 p.m.	No. 1. Virginia Express	8:45 p.m.
7:55 p.m.	No. 2. San Fran. Express	8:45 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	No. 3. Local Passenger.	1:45 p.m.
N.C.O. & Freight.	Express and Freight.	8:50 a.m.
15 p.m.	Express and Freight.	

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL.	ARRIVES	CLOSES.
San Francisco, Sacramento and points south	8:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
California and Oregon	9:25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Oregon, all Eastern points	8:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Carson, Virginia and all Southern points	8:05 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Seattle, all points north	4:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

Buffalo Meadows and Sheephead mail arrives every Thursday at 4:15 p.m. and closes every Friday at 8:00 a.m.

V. T. locked pouch from Virginia and Carson arrives at 1:45 a.m.; mail for same closes at 1:30 p.m.

Postoffice Hours:

From 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT Reno, in the State of Nevada at the close of business December 31, 1894:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$307,068.12
Overdrafts secured and unsecured.....	72,452.15
U.S. bonds.....	50,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	1,012.00
Hanking-house furniture, fixtures etc.....	43,200.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	17,709.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).....	6,719.00
Due from State Banks and bankers.....	30,508.39
Due from unposted reserve accounts.....	1,085.00
Franchises and paper currency, nickels, tokens, cents.....	24.48
Specie.....	38,827.75
Legal-tender notes.....	1,875.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury.....	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasury, other than 3 per cent redemption fund.....	450.00
Total.....	\$903,288.73

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus fund.....	100,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes.....	12,017.31
National Bank notes outstanding.....	44,980.15
Due to other National Banks.....	901.21
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	2,155.72
Dividends payable.....	2,250.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	207,150.00
Demand certificates of deposit.....	23,165.20
Time certificates of deposit.....	16,488.23
Certified checks.....	53,708.53
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	2,077.00
Total.....	\$903,288.73

## STATE OF NEVADA, /ss

County of Washoe, /ss  
I, C. T. Bender, Cashier of the above-named bank, do hereby certify that the statement made is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 28th day of December, 1894.

H. L. FISH, Notary Public.

Correct - Attest:

W. O. H. MARTIN  
F. M. LEE, Directors.

A. H. MANNING, Director.

## STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RENO, Nev., will be held at the office corner Third and Balston streets.

Saturday, March 9th, 1895.

At 2 o'clock P.M. for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come up.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM HENRY, Secretary.

Reno, Nev., February 9, 1895.

RENT TO RENT.

SITUATED IN SOUTH RUBY VALLEY, Elko county, Nevada, at the base of the Ruby Mountains, CONTAINS 1,400 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 800 acres of which is fine meadow land, the balance fine grain and pasture land. On the property there is a large reservoir, AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER. It will be leased from three to five years. There is a good brick dwelling, containing 10 rooms, a large house, also a store, dwelling, two granaries and barn, with other out-houses. School, post-office, store and door mill close by. Terms \$1000 per annum, to be paid in advance. JOHN J. MURPHY, Elko, Nev., On or before March 1st, 1895.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of KELLEY &amp; WEBSTER, existing under the firm name of KELLEY &amp; WEBSTER, blacksmithing business in Reno, Nev., is thus dissolved. G. H. Burke will continue the business. All parties will be entitled to the late drawings will please call and settle as soon as possible.

FRANK OAR,  
C. H. BURKE,  
Janitors

Reno, Nev., January 1, 1895.

Seth Taylor's Tonsorial Parlors.

Hair Cutting, Singeing and Shampooing a Specialty.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

CENTS. 25 CENTS.

Clough &amp; Crosby Building, Second St., Reno, Nevada. Janitors

## DEER HORNS AS MEDICINE.

This Queer Remedy Is In Use In the Flowery Kingdom.

Deer horns are used by the Chinese for medical purposes, and consequently the value to a Chinaman of a pair of horns depends upon the quantity of the medicinal property contained in them. This property, which may almost be called the "virtue," is said to be greater in the young horns, and to get rarer as the horns grow older. The deer from which the horns are obtained are a true species of deer, the females having no horns, and this, as Darwin has pointed out in "The Descent of Man," is the case with all kinds of deer property, the reindeer only excepted. In substance the horns are not horny like the horns of a cow or an antelope, but are, when young, composed of very delicate venous substance, covered with a velvety coating, and when old are ossous rather than callus.

For some months after they begin growing they are very tender, and the deer need not touch them against branches of trees or bushes, a thing they are almost sure to do in the forest, will remain in the open, desecrating cover, and so many times exposing themselves to greater dangers than the ones they flee from. After a time, as the horns grow older, the velvet covering begins to peel off, and while doing so causes an irritating, itching feeling, that makes the deer rub them against twigs, mossy bark or any other yielding substance not hard enough to hurt. This rubbing assists the velvet to peel off, and the horns then enter the second or intermediate stage. They are no longer tender, nor are they so hard as they eventually become, but are still going through a process of development.

Eventually their growth is perfected, they stand for a time, are shed, to be replaced by new ones, and become the property of the first forester or hunter who has the good fortune to find them. These shot horns, together with any horns taken from deer when they were approaching the time of shedding, have reached the third or final stage and are the least valuable.—Chinese Imperial Customs.

Special Pins For Insect Collectors. "Much care," said a taxidermist, "has to be taken in selecting the long, fine pins used in fastening the specimens in insect collections. For cheap collections of butterflies and bugs we use the ordinary brass pins mostly, but every one of these must be carefully examined before impaling the insect to see that it is well tipped, for were the tin coating imperfect or the slightest flaw evident it would be in nine cases out of ten liable to oxidize in the body of the insect, and thus destroy it. We also use black varnished pins, but they are almost as bad, for the glazed coating soon cracks, leaving the metal exposed, and consequently it is not very long before oxidation sets. Even the more expensive kind, the nickel plated pins, are not much better. The last things we have now are solid silver pins and bronze pins, and there is being used as an experiment a nickel and aluminum alloy, which possesses decided advantages over all the others kinds used."—New York Sun.

Where Cupid Blundered. It is whispered that a thoroughly Parisian divorce, which has been for some time in question, is imminent. The parties are the granddaughter of a great poet, deceased, and a literary man, son of a famous author. The young wife, it is stated, has returned with her baby to her mother. A curious thing is that, incompatibility of temper being the sole cause of the rupture, it is not yet known whether a divorce can be obtained.

Pneumatic Tires. Most people imagine that pneumatic tires are novelties of recent invention, and yet they were actually used on English roads nearly 50 years ago. We read that at the Bath and west of England agricultural show, held at Guilford, a couple of carriage wheels were shown fitted with pneumatic tires. These were made by May & Jacobs for the Duke of Northumberland 47 years ago, but the carriage proved too heavy for the horse they were disengaged. The tires were constructed on almost exactly the same principle as those in use on cycles today—an inner air chamber, with a stronger outer cover. When punctured, they were repaired by the same means as now adopted.—Hardware.

Her Fortune. Pearl Passoe—Yes, dear papa is very generous. On my birthday anniversary he always gives me a dollar for each year I have lived.

Yule Younger—Indeed? That must have been the money Charley Gay boy meant when he said you had a fortune in your own right.—Buffalo Courier.

A Long Distance Concert.

An extraordinary concert and ball took place last week in the Hungarian town of Teisnevar. The audience listened by means of telephone distributed around the room to a military orchestra playing in the town of Arad, dots and dashes in the language of Morse, and songs in Szegedin, a chorus by a glee club at Szabodka and popular songs by celebrated artists in three theaters of Budapest. A quartet at Arad was as distinctly heard as the "Rakoczy" march telephoned from Szegedin. Finally the young people present danced for hours to music alternately played in all three towns.

TERMS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of KELLEY & WEBSTER, existing under the firm name of KELLEY & WEBSTER, blacksmithing business in Reno, Nev., is thus dissolved. G. H. Burke will continue the business. All parties will be entitled to the late drawings will please call and settle as soon as possible.

FRANK OAR,  
C. H. BURKE,  
Janitors

Reno, Nev., January 1, 1895.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness,

Dizziness, and all the train of evil, tendency to convulsions, later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, mental depression, and other debilitant causes, every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural, safe, and permanent improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Leave orders at Malone's Bradfords' store

and Malone's

Office—In Investment Company Building

Reno, Nevada.

Office—In Investment Company Building

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

## ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The condition of State affairs in Oregon is presented in advocacy of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. The Legislature of that State was composed of 72 Republicans, 9 Populists and 8 Democrats. One of the duties of the Legislature was to elect a successor to Senator Dolph. The Republicans held a caucus early in the session and a majority agreed to support Joseph N. Dolph. Mr. Dolph is imbued with goldbug ideas of financial measures and several Republicans of free coinage proclivities refused to abide by the decision of the caucus. The Legislature met daily in joint convention to ballot for United States Senator. Mr. Dolph lacked few votes of a majority and the corporations and gold men who backed him would not withdraw his name. The whole time of the Legislature was frittered away and in the last quarter of the last hour of the session his adherents changed their votes to McBride, who was elected to succeed Dolph. McBride, whose position on the financial question is unknown, was not the choice of the anti-Dolph men, but they preferred him to Dolph and, as there was no time for paralyzing, he was elected.

The Legislature of Oregon was in session the full time allowed by the Constitution. It passed very few bills affecting the interests of the State and several measures of importance to the people were defeated or left untouched on the calendar, as the greater part of the session was devoted to fruitless balloting for Senator. It was the duty of the Legislature to elect Railroads Commissioners, Fish Commissioners, Game Warden, Food Commissioners, Pilot Commissioners and some other officials, but this duty was neglected in consequence of the Senatorial deadlock. The taxpayers are opposed to an extra session of the Legislature, as they do not feel able, in consequence of the business depression and the low prices of agricultural products, to bear the expense.

In view of these facts and also that there were three vacancies in the United States Senate for two years in consequence of deadlocks in Legislatures, a change in the method of electing U. S. Senators is urged. An amendment has been proposed to the Constitution of the United States to elect Senators by direct vote of the people. Much has been said for and against the proposed change, but the weight of argument seems to be in its favor. The people of Nevada voted for the change at the recent election, but as the question was submitted merely to ascertain the will of the people it had no effect. The Constitution requires that an amendment must receive a two-thirds majority in each of the two Houses of Congress and be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States to make it effective. That relating to the election of United States Senators by popular vote has not yet passed Congress and the present method is likely to be continued for several years yet if a change is made at all. The old States are very conservative and it is doubtful if the amendment would be ratified by the required three-fourths of the Legislatures of the forty-four States of the Union, notwithstanding the deadlocks and scandals caused by the present method of electing United Senators.

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment to strike the obnoxious word "male" from the Constitution of Nevada has passed both Houses of the Legislature. If the Legislature of 1897 ratifies this amendment it will be submitted to the people for ratification in 1898 and if a majority favor it women will be entitled to vote in Nevada at the general election in 1900.

The proposed amendment was defeated in the Lower House of the Legislature two weeks ago. It subsequently passed the Senate and yesterday it passed the House, some of the members who voted against originally having since been enlightened and changed their minds.

The JOURNAL has never heard a satisfactory answer to the question Why an intelligent woman should be denied a privilege that is accorded the most ignorant man? Nevertheless it cannot be seen that much can be accomplished in the way of reform in elections by giving the ballot to ignorant women. The Legislature should supplement the proposed amendment by an Act providing that on and after the year 1900 no person, whether male or female, shall be permitted to vote at any election who cannot read and write intelligently. That would give all ample opportunity to qualify themselves for full citizenship, it would be unjust to none, and it would not extend the suffrage to persons who are not qualified to exercise it intelligently.

## GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

B. F. Leete suggests a simple, yet effective, method of operating railroads owned by the Government. He would have the Government keep the road in repair and regulate by train dispatchers the time of the arrival and departure of trains, and for this service charge a reasonable toll. Every merchant or forwarder should have the privilege of running cars or trains on the road subject to the payment of the toll and to the regulations prescribed by the train dispatcher. There would be open competition between the forwarders and expenses would be reduced to a minimum as there would not be a regiment of high-salaried officials to pay, no elections to control, and no legislative bodies or courts to bribe or corrupt.

## SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

## A Disastrous Fire in Chicago Causes a Panic.

## FRIGHTFUL MINE EXPLOSION.

## Combatants in a Sword Contest Fight to Kill.

## FREE COINAGE DEMOCRATS

They Outline a Financial Policy. WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Silvermen have drafted a declaration addressed to the Democrats of the United States, and outlining a financial policy for the Democratic party. In substance it states that the financial policy of the party is for free coinage of gold and silver on terms of equality at the ratio of 16 to 1; for the issue of all paper money by the Government without the intervention of banks, and opposition to any issue of interest-bearing bonds without the authority of a special Act of Congress. Attention is called to the movement said to be under way through the efforts of the opponents of free silver in the party to secure the election of gold men as delegates to the next National Convention, for the nomination of a single standard gold man for the Presidency. The Democrats are charged to oppose the movement, and to see to it that none but free silver men are elected to positions of influence in the party and to represent them in all conventions. If the support of a majority of the party in Congress can be pledged to this financial platform it is intended to issue a manifesto to the Democrats of the United States within a few days.

## A SWORD CONTEST.

The Men Fought as If They Meant to Kill. SPOKANE, Wash., February 27.—A fierce sword contest took place here last night between Charles A. Scapelli and John D. Moore, rival leaders of two Italian factions of the city. The contest was for \$200 a side. The men are far from being friendly, and they fought as if they meant to kill. The former soon disarmed Moore and was awarded the contest. Moore took his defeat with bad grace, and by his taunts and those of his friends in the audience he succeeded in enraged Scapelli to a point that they again crossed swords to fight to finish. The two rival factions cheered their leaders and shouted to them to fight to kill, and they undoubtedly were trying to kill each other when the police, who were hastily summoned, appeared on the scene and stopped the fight.

## GORMAN'S AMENDMENT

It Was Discussed and Finally Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, February 27.—The long pending contest over the financial amendment to the Sundry Civil bill came on in the Senate this morning. The amendment at the end of the bill, which provides for the issues of \$100,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness in small denominations, bearing three per cent interest to meet the deficiency the Treasury came up. The debate was marked by disorderly conduct and the Vice President was obliged to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order.

At 8:33 Mr. Gorman rose in his seat and withdrew his \$100,000,000 certificate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill.

## EXPLOSION IN A MINE

Thirty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

DENVER, February 27.—A special to the Times from Cerrillos, New Mexico, says: One of the most serious mine accidents ever known in the Territory occurred at White Ash, three miles from here, this afternoon, when an explosion in the Santa Fe Company's mine closed the entrance and set fire to the interior. Forty men are in the mine and it seems impossible that any can have escaped. A dense smoke is pouring from the openings and prevents the work of rescue. One dead body has been recovered, that of a driver, who was near the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred.

## FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Children Panic Stricken and Unconscious.

CHICAGO, February 27.—A fire started at 9 o'clock this morning in the Kaestner Knitting Works, the Pioneer Paper Company, the Bach & Hertz Feather Company. The building was totally destroyed, also five dwellings in the vicinity; damage \$250,000. The Crane Elevator works were badly damaged.

Hundreds of employees in the Kaestner building, including 220 children, were panic-stricken, eleven were rescued unconscious, and some will probably die.

## A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

HALIFAX, February 27.—Property of the value of \$1,000,000 was destroyed by fire to-day in the vicinity of the deep water terminus. All the immigration sheds, offices and other buildings were burned. Several firemen were injured. Dartmouth sent a fire brigade to assist the city department.

## Heavy Rains in Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 27.—Special dispatches from Southwestern Nebraska give news of a great rain there. Trenton, Hitchcock county, reports the heaviest rainfall in eighteen months. This is in the heart of the drouth district and this rain has encouraged the settlers.

## AN INCOME TAX.

A Proposition to Levy it to Provide Revenue for the State.

Senator Summerfield has introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. For the fiscal year commencing on January 1, 1896, and annually thereafter, there shall be levied and collected for State and county purposes upon all private, associate and corporate incomes of the preceding year a tax as follows, to wit:

First—Upon each income in excess of one thousand dollars, and less than fifteen hundred dollars, a tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars thereof.

Second—Upon each income equaling fifteen hundred dollars and less than two thousand dollars, a tax of two dollars and fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars thereof.

Third—Upon each income equaling two thousand dollars and less than three thousand dollars, a tax of three dollars upon each one hundred dollars thereof.

Fourth—Upon each income equaling three thousand dollars and less than four thousand dollars, a tax of four dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Fifth—Upon each income exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Sixth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Seventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

EIGHTH—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

NINTH—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

TENTH—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Eleventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twelfth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Fourteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Fifteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Sixteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Seventeenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Eighteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Nineteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twentieth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-first—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-second—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-third—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-fourth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-fifth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-sixth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-seventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-eighth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Twenty-ninth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-first—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-second—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-third—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-fourth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-fifth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-sixth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-seventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-eighth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-ninth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-tenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-eleventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twelfth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-fourteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-fifteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-sixteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-seventeenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-eighteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-nineteenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twentieth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-first—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-second—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-third—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-fourth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-fifth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-sixth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-seventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-eighth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-twenty-ninth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-first—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-second—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-third—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof.

Thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh—Upon each income equaling or exceeding four thousand dollars, a tax of five dollars on each one hundred dollars thereof

**A Natural Food.**

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arrest—waste—assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.



**Scott's Emulsion**  
is a condensation of the life of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowen, N.Y. All druggists.

**BREVITIES.**

C. H. Stoddard visited the Capital yesterday.

Mrs. Maud Bradley took the train for California last evening.

Mrs. W. E. Griffin was a departure for San Francisco last night.

A splendid line of crockery and glassware at Lauge & Schmitt's.

The University Regents will meet to-day in regular monthly meeting.

L. L. Stone of Hawthorne arrived from California last evening on his way home.

L. Hansen and wife of Utah arrived on the west-bound and registered at the Palace.

Hon. W. E. Deal was a passenger for the Constock yesterday morning from California.

Go to Fredrick's jewelry store for the latest vocal and instrumental music at 10 cents per copy.

Daniel Harkins, an old and respected citizen of Winnemucca, is very low with dropsy of the heart.

Enough sleeping berths were engaged last-night to warrant the railroad in starting the local sleeper out.

Mrs. Huotsman of Battle Mountain arrived from Carson last night and took the east-bound train for home.

John Wilson and F. Menando arrived from California last night on their way to Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

Read the ad. headed "Free Course by Mail With the Capital City Commercial College." It is a fine offer. Apply for it.

Julius Wilson of San Francisco, F. W. Simpson of Stockton, and E. Cohn of Carson were registered at the Palace last night.

McLean's patent swing rockers at E. C. Sessions & Co.'s new store in the Improvement building. The only perfect chairs made.

Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning without pain or discomfort. It is a great health and blood purifier. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Mrs. C. A. LaGrave arrived from Carson on yesterday's local and visited Mrs. Dr. Bergstein during the afternoon, leaving for Winnemucca on the evening train.

A. G. Springer of San Francisco has taken up a residence in Reno. He is in the employ of Mr. H. Fredrick and is a pleasant gentleman to transact business with.

Mrs. Hinman arrived from Carson on the V. & T. last night and expected to meet her sister, Mrs. Williamson of Battle Mountain, on the arrival of the west-bound train.

Mr. B. Wilson, a dry goods man of Sacramento who has been here for several days endeavoring to aid in the adjustment of Sol. Levy's loss by the late fire, left for home last night.

Out of seven men charged with the crime of selling whisky to Indians and tried before the U. S. court in the last few days, only one was convicted, an old man by the name of Tom Slaven, who made no particular defense.

Parks' Cough Syrup cures Coughs, Cold and Consumption. Mrs. Catherine Black of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "I took one bottle of Parks' Cough Syrup. It acted like magic. Stopped my cough and I am perfectly well now." Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Mr. M. O'Brien, the mill man of San Francisco, arrived from the west yesterday morning and will leave for Lovelock this morning, where he will look after the starting up of the new flour mill which will probably be ready for work about March 6th.

I've a secret in my heart,  
Sweet Marie,  
A tale I would impart,  
Sweet Marie,  
If you would fairer be  
You must always use Parks' Tea  
The improvements you will see,  
Sweet Marie.

Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

R. Reverend Patrick Manogue, Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, died at Sacramento yesterday. Father Manogue, as he was familiarly called, resided in Virginia for many years and was very popular among citizens of all denominations. He was liberal and charitable and respected by all.

**THE STATE LEGISLATURE.****SEVENTEENTH SESSION.****Thirty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.**

CARSON, February 27, 1895.

Senate.

Met at 11 a. m., Lieutenant-Governor Sadler presiding.

Roll call, prayer by the Chaplain and reading of the Journal as usual.

PRINTER'S UNION PROPOSITION.

S. B. No. 50, introduced by Maute, by request of State Printer McCarthy.

Authorizing the use of the International Typographical Union labels on all public printing. Shows that none but union printers are employed.

Committee on Printing.

By Flannigan, substitute for A. B. No. 60—Fixing the salaries of Washoe county officials. Indefinitely postponed.

At 11:30 Senate took recess till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Comins introduced a bill to change the name of the State Insane Asylum to Hospital for Mental Diseases. Judiciary.

GENERAL FILE.

Substitute for A. B. No. 50—to authorize the funding of the indebtedness of Esmeralda county. Returned to the Assembly for engrossment.

By Wise, S. B. No. 19—to prohibit women from visiting, frequenting or remaining in public saloons. Passed unanimously.

By Comins, S. B. No. 30—Amendatory of Act concerning the selection of juries. States who are exempt from jury duty and who are not. Exempt fireman, superannuated, stupid or disabled gentlemen, etc. Passed.

At 4:25 Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Assembly met at 11 a. m. Speaker Allen presiding.

Roll call.

Reading of the journal as usual.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Crisler, A. B. No. 113—Amendatory of Act relative to the incorporation of Carson City. Empowers the Trustees to condemn property for public purposes, etc. Ormsby delegation.

By Leidy, A. B. No. 114—to consolidate certain Esmeralda county offices, fix compensation, etc. Esmeralda delegation.

At 3:35 Assembly adjourned.

INCIDENTALS.

S. B. No. 43—Preservation of wild game. Makes the close season for water fowl from April 1st to September 15th. No reference.

Hogan moved that the Judiciary Committee's recommendation that Assembly bills No. 100, 101, 102 and 104 be referred to Ways and Means Committee be adopted. Carried. The bills are those abolishing deputyships in State offices and reducing salaries of State officers.

S. B. No. 27—Authorizing Douglas Commissioners to issue bonds for road purposes. Passed—29 to 1.

By Coryell, A. B. No. 79—Amendatory of Act defining manner of electing County Commissioners. Makes Commissioners elected by entire people of county instead of by districts.

Discussed at considerable length by Coryell, Denton, Gorman, Allen of Eureka, McNaughton and Pitt, and finally on motion of Denton it was made special order for 2 p. m. to-morrow.

At 12:15 recess taken till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

S. C. R. No. 9 came up on special order relative to striking out the word "male" wherever it occurs in the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

Russell moved its indefinite postponement. Lost.

Allen of Eureka did not believe in any snap judgment in this important matter. It should be given due consideration.

Denton did not believe in disposing of this question without due consideration. Not for a moment did he doubt the intelligence of woman in the matter of voting, but he did fail to find among the true home women of the country many who favored women suffrage.

They preferred to leave voting to their husbands, sons and brothers. He was willing to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election. The voice of the people is the word of God.

The ayes and nays being called resulted:

Ayes—Brockliss, Court, Flannigan, Gorman, McDonald, Newman, Russell, Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—Allen of Eureka, Beals, Beck, Briggs, Conboie, Constant, Coryell, Crisler, Denton, Francis, Greenwood, Hall, Hogan, Leidy, Murphy, McNaughton, Noel, Pitt, Stanley, Wieland, Wilson—21.

Absent—Hinman.

And so the bill was lost.

Russell moved adjournment. Lost.

By Comins, S. C. R. No. 9, on the same subject, was now brought up, bringing up more discussion which was joined in by Beck, Hogan, Noel, Denton, Mr. Speaker and others.

Beck said the woman suffrage question was not altogether a hobby with him. Scores and hundreds of good women in conversation with him on the subject had expressed their opin-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

A Simple and Effective Method of Operating Them.

Ions squarely against it, preferring that their husbands, sons and brothers should do their voting.

Noel stood as firmly now on the subject as he had at its inception. He believed it to be the duty of this Legislature to submit it to the people. It was not fair that thirty Assemblies should arrogate to themselves the decision that should be decided by the voters.

Hogan, Mr. Speaker, McDonald and others participated in the discussion, as also did Gorman, the humorist of the Assembly, who made several points which brought forth much laughter from all, including the numerous ladies present.

The roll-call on the passage of this bill was as follows:

Ayes—Allen of Eureka, Beals, Beck, Briggs, Conboie, Coryell, Crisler, Denton, Francis, Greenwood, Hall, Hogan, Leidy, McNaughton, Noel, Pitt, Stanley, Wieland and Wilson—19.

Nays—Brockliss, Constant, Court, Flannigan, Gorman, Murphy, McDonald, Newman, Russell, Mr. Speaker—10. Absent, Hinman. And so this bill passed.

GENERAL FILE.

A. B. No. 5—Trustees of School District No. 10, Wadsworth, empowered to issue bonds for school purposes. Ordered engrossed.

By Russell, A. J. R. No. 16—Foreign intermingling of goldbug railroads and other capital powers with the politics and government of the State of Nevada. Lost—10 ayes, 18 nays, 2 absent.

By Stanley, A. C. R.—The Mirbach resolution. Ordered engrossed.

By McNaughton, A. B. No. 8—Amendatory of Act to regulate proceedings in the courts of justice of this State.

By Russell, A. B. No. 82—Preference in employment in public works or in public service of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines who were in the war of the rebellion. Passed—26 ayes to 4 absent or not voting.

By Leidy, A. B. No. 100—Amendatory of Act to regulate proceedings in courts of justice in this State. Passed unanimously.

By Flannigan, Substitute for A. B. No. 77—Taxation of certain stock running at large upon private property. Judiciary.

At 3:35 Assembly adjourned.

Catarrh

In Its Worst Form  
Life Almost a Burden

A Glorious Change Due Solely to Hood's Saraparilla.

To Whom It May Concern.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 18, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, 1895, the following township plat will be filed:

Township No. 25, N., Range 30, E., M. D. M.

Parties interested must file their claims within three months from said date to secure their preferred rights. Application for entry of lands in said township will be received March 28, 1895.

O. H. GALLUP,  
feb23tf  
Register.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required.

It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25cts per box. For sale by S. J. Hodgkinson.

In Cold Weather

The most effective method of preventing roughness, chapping and breaking of the skin is to use Cocona Balm. A few applications will render the skin soft and smooth and it costs only 25 cents per bottle. It gives satisfaction to all who use it.

Now is the Time.

S. Emrich is selling his capes, jackets and children's cloaks at prices regardless of cost in order to clear his stock.

He is also selling blankets, dress goods and other dry and fancy goods at proportionately low figures. Now is the time to get bargains.

At the inaugural ball at Carson the music stand was decorated with a painting representing a pile of silver bricks. Some of the Carson goldbugs, who were not at the ball, are said to have taken exceptions to the display and indignantly denounced it as "offensive partisanism." Those highly sensitive goldmen will soon get angry if a silver dollar is exhibited in their sight.

Worth Attention.

Considering the difficulties of arriving at a settlement with the insurance companies that Sol Levy has experienced in the last few days, people should profit thereby and look at their policies and have them written in such a manner that no quibble can be raised.

It seems that the simple words "stock and fixtures" or "household furniture" won't do after one is burned out, and to make sure, everything should be mentioned and it does not come amiss to have the value named. If loss occurs it is then very easy to say what was lost and the value of it. There are tricks in all trades, even the fire insurance business.

Acquitted of the Charge.

O. W. Huntzman and Abe Wise of Battle Mountain, who have been on trial before the U. S. Court on a charge of selling whisky to Indians, were acquitted yesterday, the jury being out only a few moments. The defendants arrived on the V. & T. last evening on their way home. They claim that the reason of their arrest and prosecution was prejudice and ill feeling on the part of certain persons. They were greatly pleased over the result of the trial.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT

## STORIES OF PAPER.

HOW WATER MARKS WERE MADE AND WHY THEY CAME INTO USE.

Clever Use Made of Them by Ireland In His Shakespearean Forgeries—Elaborate Designs Impressed by the "Dandy" Roller—The Bogus Virgin Mary Letter.

Stories and incidents innumerable are wound up in the art of paper making, and its mechanical processes have afforded to the ingenious story teller many a chance for a thrilling tale.

This is especially true of the system of placing water marks, so called, in various brands or makes of paper.

Perhaps the most interesting true story which has to do with this branch of the industry is that of the famous "Ireland's Confessions."

Ireland had fabricated some Shakespeare manuscripts, which for a long time were accepted as actual. They made such an impression indeed that a number of men, famous at that time for their erudition and for their literary standing, voluntarily prepared a testimonial attesting absolute belief in the authenticity of the manuscripts. To this document these men affixed their signatures and sent the paper broadcast.

The whole of the original edition of the fakes was disposed of in a few hours, and so great was the eagerness for the edition that single copies were disposed of in auction rooms at enormous prices.

Some time after that Ireland himself threw those gentlemen into much sorrow by explaining just how he had had fun with them.

Ireland's story was that the sheet of paper which he used was the outside of several others on which some accounts had been kept during the reign of Charles I. At that time Ireland was wholly unacquainted with the subject of water marks.

"I carefully selected," says he, "two half sheets not having any mark whatever, on which I pinned my first effusion." A few pages further on he wrote: "Being thus urged forward to the production of more manuscripts, it became necessary that I should possess a sufficient quantity of old paper to enable me to proceed, in consequence of which I applied to a bookseller, who, for the sum of 5 shillings, suffered me to take from all the folio and quarto volumes in his shop the fly leaves which they contained.

"By this means I was amply stored with that commodity, nor did I fear any mention of the circumstances by the bookseller. As I was fully aware, from the variety of water marks which are in existence at the present day, that they must have constantly been altered since the period of Elizabeth, and being for some time wholly unacquainted with the water marks of that age, I very carefully produced my first specimens of the writing on such sheets of old paper as had no mark whatever.

"Having heard it frequently stated that the appearance of such marks on the papers would greatly tend to establish their validity, I listened to every remark that was made on the subject, and I at length gleaned the intelligence that a jug was the prevalent water mark of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of which I inspected all the sheets of old paper then in my possession, and having selected such as had the jug on them I produced the succeeding manuscript upon these, being careful, however, to mingle with them a certain number of blank leaves that the production on a sudden of so many water marks might not excite suspicion in the breasts of those persons who were most conversant with the manuscripts."

A traveler in Messina was once shown a letter written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. He remarked that it must indeed be a miracle, since the paper showed by its water mark that it was not made till some centuries after the age of Mary.

It is the greatest mystery to most people how water marks are made. And yet the matter is the simplest thing in the world. In the manufacture of paper the pulp, before it has begun to be dried and after it has been spread on the moving platform, passes under a roller called the "dandy." On this "dandy" is affixed the device which works the water mark.

It is of bent wire, and as the roller presses the paper it impresses into it the mark.

In the same manner most elaborate designs and even pictures and intricate representations of whole battle scenes have been done from an engraved plate similar to an electrotype, used in the same manner on the "dandy" roller.

Of course check paper and bank paper is the most important variety distinguished by water marks. In a pair of 45 note molds prepared by the old process there are 8 curved borders, 16 figures, 108 large waves and 240 letters, which had all to be separately secured by the finest wire to the curved surface.

There were 1,056 wires and 67,584 twists and the same repetition where the stout wires were introduced to support the under surface.

In ancient times the water marks were used for the same purposes as the old inn signs. The old inns had dolls and bessives, horses and various other forms as signs. For the same reason the paper makers had some distinguishing mark which made their product distinct from that of other makers.

A very famous mark of the sixteenth century was the handmark—a hand topped with a star. The jug or pot mark gave the name to the "pot" paper, while the foolscap mark used on paper of a certain size gave that size its name, which it retains to this day.

The post paper was so called because it bore a mark of a shield with a post horn on it.—London Letters.

DENTISTRY.

DR. R. P. CHANDLER, LATE

of San Francisco, buying see re-

liefed in dental parlors and suc-

cessfully located in Reno, and can

be found at his dental parlors,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

ROOMS 13 AND 14.

Dr. Chandler has a complete outfit of the latest improved instruments and will guarantee nothing but the best of work. Also

All operations in MODER-

DR. E. C. PHELPS.

DENTIST—OFFICE IN BANK OF NE-

VEADA's new building, Reno, Nev.

All operations in MODER-

DR. J. G. LEONARD, DENTIST.

Office at residence, North Virginia Street, one block north of Congre-

sional Church.

Extracting done at all hours.

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VOL. XLIV.

RENO. WASHOE COUNTY. NEVADA. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1895.

NO. 127.

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL  
Published Daily and Weekly by  
KELLEY & WEBSTER.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily one year, by mail..... \$6.00  
Daily six months..... 3.00  
Daily, by Carrier, per week..... 1.50  
Weekly, one year, by mail..... 2.00  
Weekly, six months..... 1.00

The Daily, containing the latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Mondays. The Weekly is published on Saturday.

## TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
8:55 p.m.	SOUTHERN PACIFIC.	9:05 p.m.
8:55 a.m.	No. 1, Eastbound Express	8:25 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	No. 3, Eastbound fast mail	4:30 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	No. 4, Westbound fast mail	8:30 p.m.
7:55 p.m.	No. 5, Virginia Express	8:45 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	1:45 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	No. 4, Local Passenger	1:45 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	Express and Freight	2:00 p.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco, Sacramento and points in California and Oregon	8:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Ogden, all Eastern points and all Southern points	7:45 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Savannah and all points north	9:05 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows and Sheephead mail offices open Friday at 8:15 p.m. and close every Friday at 8:15 p.m.		

V. &amp; T. locked pouch from Virginia and Carson arrives at 11:45 a.m.; mail for same closes at 1:45 p.m.

## Postoffice Hours:

From 9:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT Reno, in the State of Nevada, at the close of business December 14, 1894.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$867,064.12
Overdrafts secured and unsecured.....	72,452.15
U.S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
Provisions of all kinds.....	1,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.....	3,002.00
Building-house furniture, fixtures, other Real Estate and mortgages owned.....	45,000.00
Deposits in National Banks (not Reg. Specie Agents).....	17,700.00
Due from State Banks and bankers.....	6,719.59
Due from approved rescue agents.....	23,888.45
Notes of all kinds, etc. Due from paper currency, nickels, dimes and cents.....	30,558.19
Specie.....	1,065.00
Banknotes issued under the seal of the Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury.....	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund.....	450.00
Total.....	\$663,288.73

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus fund.....	100,000.00
Unpaid profits less expenses and taxes.....	12,617.54
National Bank notes outstanding.....	44,980.00
Due to other National Banks.....	904.21
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	2,535.72
Individual deposits subject to check.....	207,152.68
Demand certificates of deposit.....	23,165.20
Time certificates of deposit.....	53,711.55
Certified checks outstanding.....	10,277.50
Total.....	\$663,288.73

## STATE OF NEVADA, ss.

I, C. H. Bender, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of December, 1894.

H. L. FISH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. O. H. MARTIN,  
P. O. LEE,  
A. H. MANNING, Directors.

## STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Reno Mill &amp; Lumber Company of Reno, Nevada, will be held at the office corner Third and Galston streets Saturday, March 1, 1895.

At 3 o'clock p.m. for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

WILLIAM M. HAY, Secretary,

Reno, Nev., February 9, 1895.

## RANCH TO RENT.

SITUATED IN SOUTH RUBY VALLEY, Elko County, Nevada, at the base of the Ruby Mountains. CONTAINS 1,400 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 600 acres of which is fine meadow, the balance fine grass pasture, under water power, AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER. It will be leased from three to five years. There is a good outside stock range, comfortable brick house, barn, stable, granary, smokehouse, and barn, with other out-houses. School, postoffice, store and flour mill close by. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. MURKIN, Elko, Nevada. On or before March 1st, 1895.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Oar &amp; Burke, in the blacksmithing business in Reno, Nevada, will be dissolved. All parties indebted to the late firm will please call and settle as soon as possible.

FRANK OAR,  
C. H. BURKE.

Reno, Nev., January 1, 1895.

A BULL ON A FLY ROD.  
LIVELY EPISODE OF A DAY'S FISHING IN CALIFORNIA.

The Red Shawl of One of the Ladies in the Party Started the Fun, and the Skillful Angler Gave an Exhibition Not Common on a Troutin Trip.

"Traveling overland from Santa Barbara to San Luis Obispo," said a tourist recently returned from southern California, "our journey as far as Los Olivos was by stage. Of the beautiful land and water scenery along the route of our stage ride two features particularly impressed me. One was the backward view from the summit of the coast mountains, with Santa Barbara, 12 miles back, clustered on the left and right of its white Main street, the islands beyond and the blue Pacific.

"The second was the river that we forded shortly before arriving at Los Olivos. It was a type of water course common in California, with a wide bed, perfectly dry, except where a clear little stream rippled its way along a narrow channel through sand and gravel, winding and eddying round bars and boulders. A man might leap across it in many places, and the water did not come nearly to the wheel hubs as the stage rolled through it.

"At Los Olivos, which we reached at 5 o'clock p.m., one of the dishes served at our excellent supper was trout caught as we learned, in the pretty, clear streams we had crossed. That determined us to stay over a day at the station to try the fishing. We got out our tackle and had a day of great sport. To reach the water we had to get down the steep river banks and follow the dry bed through which the little stream seemed to pick its way. The trout we caught were of the black spotted mountain variety, ranging from 6 to 14 inches in length and averaging about three to the pound. Smaller ones we put back in the water.

"But there was an experience more exciting than fishing to come before the day was ended. At noon the ladies of our party came by wagon to join us at luncheon, and they accompanied us in the afternoon's fishing. Toward night, when we had worked well up toward the mountains, some cattle came down to the stream to drink, and without apparent provocation a lively young bull began to paw the ground and bellow unpleasantly and followed these demonstrations up by charging upon our party. Looking up from my fishing at this juncture, I saw that it was the red plaid shawl of one of the ladies that had excited the animal's hostility. Calling to her to throw down the shawl and for them all to run, I threw stones at the bull to divert his attention, while the other gentlemen of the party helped them up the steep bank, where the bull could not follow. The bull stopped at the shawl, tossed it about in an ugly manner, and then, turning his attention to me, gave me a sharp run across the sands to the bank. I got there all right, carrying my rod, with the line and leader flying behind, but just as I struck the top of the bank I felt a sudden jerk of the rod's tip, and turning saw that one of my fly hooks had caught the bull in the nostril.

"It was one of the queerest catches I imagine that ever a fisherman made, and I literally played that bull with a fly rod for a quarter of an hour. I owed him no good will, and besides I wanted to save my tackle. The nostril of a bull, as you probably know, is exquisitely sensitive to pain, and with my strong, flexible split braded rod, duplicating reel and stout gut leader at the end of a hundred feet of braided silk I managed to hold the big creature under control. He couldn't seem to make out what had got him by the nose, but he knew that it hurt him worse whenever he tried to break away, and to increase the mystery there was all the time dangling and switching before his eyes a big, bright red bass fly that I had lured on my leader as an experiment in trout fishing. He would strike at it with his horns, and his rage at finding he couldn't hit it, and that it came back at him every time, was comical to witness—from a place of safety, of course.

"From time to time the bull would charge upon the shawl and toss that about, and then I had to work the reel and tip for all they were worth to save all my tackle from going by the board. At last, in one of these furious charges, as he lifted the shawl on his horns I felt something give away, and at the same moment the shawl went up into the air. The hook had torn loose from his nostril, and two of the hooks on the leader were fast in the shawl. I dropped the rod and pulled line and shawl in hand over hand, like a Cape Cod fisherman hauling pollock. The bull didn't tumble to the situation until I had got the shawl nearly to the bank, and then he came for it, but it was too late. I whipped the shawl up to where we were standing just as his head butted the perpendicular bank with a thud that brought down a shower of earth.

"The shawl carried a good deal of sand and had some holes in it, but there was no disposition to complain on the part of its owner. We thought we had enough fishing for one day, and leaving our enemy down in the river bed pawing sand and bellowing his anger we took our wagon thankfully for the hotel."—New York Sun.

VIGOR OF MEN  
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, result in over-work, sickness, worn, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body by the use of the Vigor of Men. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Leave orders at Marcus Fredrick's store.



## N Society

women often feel the effect of too much gaiety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Prescription. It's a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called "tonic" compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. William Hoover, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I found Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

"MRS. HOOVER."

Mrs. William Hoover, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I found Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

"W. S. HANCOCK."

W. S. Hancock, of New York City, writes: "I have been a sufferer from 'female weakness' for many years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN B. BENDER."

John B. Bender, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"GEORGE W. MARTIN."

George W. Martin, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"J. M. MCCORMACK."

J. M. McCormack, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN W. LEWIS."

John W. Lewis, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN H. MANNING."

John H. Manning, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN E. CLOUGH."

John E. Clough, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN B. WARD."

John B. Ward, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN C. BENDER."

John C. Bender, of San Francisco, writes: "I have been suffering from 'female weakness' for several years. I have tried every kind of remedy, but nothing has relieved me. I have been advised to take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, and I am taking it with great success. I am now in full health again."

"JOHN D. BENDER."

John D. Bender, of San

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Governments of France, Germany and England regard with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver and concur in the expression of opinion regarding the serious evils resulting therefrom. They therefore favor an international conference to consider what measures can be taken to mitigate those evils.

The United States Senate, which is too closely allied to the Gold Trust to take the initiative in restoring silver to its old standard, upon being informed of the action of England in the matter resolved to act at an international monetary conference, if such conference is called, and provided that the United States shall be represented at such conference by nine commissioners, three of whom shall be selected by the President, three by the Senate and three by the House of Representatives. A motion by Senator Stewart to instruct the delegates to insist upon the ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated.

## THE PROPOSED SHEEP LAW.

## A Bill to Compel Sheep Owners to Pay License.

Following is the text of Assembly bill No. 90, to provide for a license upon the business of owning, raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the several counties of Nevada:

SECTION 1. Every person now engaged in, or who may hereafter engage in the business of owning, raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, as either owner, lessee or manager, of such sheep, in any county in the State of Nevada, must annually procure a license therefor, from the Sheriff as Collector of Licenses, of each of such counties and make payment therefor, as follows, in advance, for each bunch, flock or bunch of sheep:

First.—Such person owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, five thousand sheep or more, shall be deemed of the first class and must pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and the further sum of fifty dollars per annum for every additional one thousand and sheep or fraction thereof.

Second.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, four thousand sheep and less than five thousand, shall be deemed of the second class, and must pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Third.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, three thousand and sheep and less than four thousand, shall be deemed of the third class, and must pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Fourth.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, two thousand sheep and less than three thousand, shall be deemed of the fourth class, and must pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum.

Fifth.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, fifteen hundred sheep and less than two thousand shall be deemed of the fifth class, and must pay the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum.

Sixth.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, one thousand sheep, and less than fifteen hundred shall be deemed of the sixth class, and must pay the sum of fifty dollars per annum.

Seventh.—Such persons owning or having in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager, any number of sheep, less than one thousand, shall be deemed of the seventh class, and must pay the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum; provided, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed as to require the procurement of more than one license for the same sheep, in the same county, for the same year.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing of any sheep, as either owner, lessee or manager thereof with any county of the State of Nevada, without first having procured a license therefor, as prescribed by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine, for each offense, of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than twenty-five days or more than ninety days.

Sec. 3. The Sheriff, as Collector of Licenses, of each county of the State of Nevada, shall make diligent inquiry and examination concerning all persons in his county, liable to the procurement of license as provided in this Act, and he is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty to require each such person to make a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the number of sheep then or about to be owned by them, or then or about to be in his possession or under his control, as lessee or manager thereof, within such county. Thereupon such person shall procure such license from such sheriff, as collector of license, according to the class to which he shall be shown, by the number of such sheep, to belong; and in all cases, wherein an under estimate of the number of sheep is made, by the person procuring such license, the person making such under estimate, shall be required to pay a double license for the next year. Such license, when procured, shall authorize the party procuring the same, within the county wherein the license is procured, but in

no other county, to transact business as specified in such license; and if any such person, required by the provisions of this Act, to procure a license, shall fail, neglect or refuse to procure such license, in the manner provided for in this Act, or shall engage in, or attempt to engage in any of the business mentioned in this Act, without procuring such license therefor, the Sheriff, as a collector of licenses, shall direct the commencement of, and the District or Prosecuting Attorney of the county shall immediately commence an action in the name of the State of Nevada, as plaintiff, against such person, for the recovery of the license money and all damages, according to the class in this Act specified, to which such person shall be proven to belong; and in such action, either the Sheriff as collector of licenses or the District or Prosecuting Attorney of the county where such action is commenced, may make the necessary affidavit and cause the undertaking to be furnished, necessary to the procurement of the issuance of the writ of attachment; and a writ of attachment shall thereupon issue, and may be levied upon the sheep of such owner, lessee or manager, within such county; and in case of recovery by the plaintiff in such action, judgment shall be entered for the amount found due for such license, and \$25 liquidated damages, for non-procurement of license and all costs of such action, of which damages, \$10 shall be paid to the Sheriff as collector of licenses and \$15 thereof shall be paid to the District or Prosecuting Attorney for their services in the action. Upon the trial of any criminal action, provided for in this Act, the defendant shall be deemed to have not procured the proper license unless he produces it, or proves that he did procure it; but he may plead in bar of a criminal action, a recovery and payment, in a civil action, against him, of a judgment of proper license money, damages and costs.

However, the bill now before the Legislature, and a copy of which appears in the JOURNAL should be modified. Discretion should be given the Board of Commissioners of each county to determine the amount of license

sheep owners of such class prescribed by the bill should pay. Why should a resident who may own thousands of acres of land in the State be compelled to pay as high license for raising sheep as a non-resident of the same class who does not pay a dollar tax in the State? No good reason can be given for such injustice and therefore the Commissioners, or some other local board, should be authorized to determine the amount of license each person should pay in a county.

## FOR FISH COMMISSIONER.

Very many citizens express the hope that B. F. Bobo will be appointed State Fish Commissioner by Governor Jones. Mr. Bobo is a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton. He is familiar with every phase of the fish question and has clear ideas regarding the protection of the flinty tribe in the waters of the State. Should he be appointed and accept the position he would faithfully and efficiently perform the duties of the office, suggest necessary and beneficial changes in the fish laws and see that the acts relating to fish were enforced.

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no other county, to transact business as specified in such license; and if any such person, required by the provisions of this Act, to procure a license, shall fail, neglect or refuse to procure such license, in the manner provided for in this Act, or shall engage in, or attempt to engage in any of the business mentioned in this Act, without procuring such license therefor, the Sheriff, as a collector of licenses, shall direct the commencement of, and the District or Prosecuting Attorney of the county shall immediately commence an action in the name of the State of Nevada, as plaintiff, against such person, for the recovery of the license money and all damages, according to the class in this Act specified, to which such person shall be proven to belong; and in such action, either the Sheriff as collector of licenses or the District or Prosecuting Attorney of the county where such action is commenced, may make the necessary affidavit and cause the undertaking to be furnished, necessary to the procurement of the issuance of the writ of attachment; and a writ of attachment shall thereupon issue, and may be levied upon the sheep of such owner, lessee or manager, within such county; and in case of recovery by the plaintiff in such action, judgment shall be entered for the amount found due for such license, and \$25 liquidated damages, for non-procurement of license and all costs of such action, of which damages, \$10 shall be paid to the Sheriff as collector of licenses and \$15 thereof shall be paid to the District or Prosecuting Attorney for their services in the action. Upon the trial of any criminal action, provided for in this Act, the defendant shall be deemed to have not procured the proper license unless he produces it, or proves that he did procure it; but he may plead in bar of a criminal action, a recovery and payment, in a civil action, against him, of a judgment of proper license money, damages and costs.

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## FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

**For** All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column at 50 cents per week.

**Situation Wanted.**  
A Japanese wants a situation to do cooking or any work in a family, hotel, restaurant or on a farm. Address GEO. N. febw1. JOURNAL OFFICE.

**Lost.**  
A pair of eye-glasses were lost near the Episcopal Church. Finder will please leave them at Emrich's Cash Store febw1.

**Sidewalk Lumber.**  
For sale by Foultz & Powning at \$10 per M. on the cars at Verdi, or \$12 on the cars at Reno. Now is the time to buy.

**For Sale.**  
A ranch of eighty acres, situated two miles from Reno, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for town property. Inquire at JOURNAL office febw1.

**For Rent.**  
Four sunny rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping. Apply to Mrs. E. C. Roff, West street.

**Furnished Rooms.**  
Mrs. E. C. Roff, West street, has furnished rooms for rent, either single, en-suite or for house-keeping. For terms apply on premises.

**Oscar Hildebrandt.**  
The piano tuner is now residing permanently in Reno, and will receive a limited number of piano pupils. Leave orders at G. J. Brookes, or address Oscar Hildebrandt by mail. febw1.

**Fresh Milk.**  
If you want pure, fresh milk call on White & Steele. They deliver milk to any part of the city, morning and evening. The cleanliness of their dairy and surroundings is their pride. Give them a trial. febw1.

**For Rent.**  
An unfurnished house for rent. Good location and rent reasonable. Inquire at Fredrick's jewelry store. febw1.

**Washoe Lunch Counter and Saloon.**  
For a fine meal or a cool glass of beer, best of liquors of all kinds or a good cigar call at the Washoe Lunch Counter and Saloon. A private dining room has been placed at the rear of the counter. febw1.

**BLOCK & CLAUSEN, Prop.**

**Removal.**  
The office of T. P. Bradshaw & Co. has been removed from the King building to the store of R. C. Sessions & Co. in the Improvement Building, east side of Virginia street, where all matters pertaining to the buying and selling of real estate, n gotiating loans, etc., will be promptly attended to. no24f

**Something New.**  
E. C. Sessions & Co. are receiving goods daily at their new store in the Improvement Building and selling them cheaper than any house in the State. Give them a call and see for yourself. no24f

**Piano, Guitar, Banjo and Voice Culture.**  
Taught by a competent teacher. Special attention given to techniques, expression phrasing and the study of classical music. Residence, North Virginia street, second door north of Congregational Church. no24f

**The French Laundry.**  
The French Laundry will remove from Sierra Street to corner of Second and Center streets, near the Telegraph Office, on October 1st. The proprietors of the Laundry have purchased the property to which the Laundry will be removed. no24f

**Piano and Organs.**  
See Jeff Brookins pianos. These pianos are consigned to Brookins and will be sold on the installment plan cheap. Call and see them. O. J. BROOKINS, Reno, Nevada. no24f

**Piano Tuning.**  
If you wish your piano scientifically tuned leave your order with McCullough or Pease for Holt, who is now in town. no24f

**Nevada Market.**  
The Nevada Market keeps constantly on hand a variety of choice meats. Prices low. Give us a call. East side of Virginia street, opposite Sunderland's shoe store. no24f KIRBY & TILMAN, Proprietors.

**Do You Want**

To exchange your town property for a fine ranch near the town of Reno with or without the stock? If so apply at once to T. P. Bradshaw & Co., Columbian Building, Virginia street. no24f

**Ranch Wanted.**  
Any person having a ranch to rent in Washoe county can find a good tenant by applying to T. P. Bradshaw & Co. in the Improvement Building, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada. no24f

**Best Milk System.**  
The bottled milk system introduced here by the Reno Creamery Dairy is adopted in all the principal cities and approved by boards of health. no24f

**Reduction in Pumps.**  
The Rusch Patent Rubber Chain pump is the best and cheapest in market \$20 pumps for \$15. Call and examine the pump or address W. C. SNOGRASS, Reno, Nevada. no24f

**DRUGGIST,**

Elegant Drs Goods, latest styles in colors and black.

Beautiful Silks for waists and trimmings.

Jet and Gimp Trimmings, Black and White Laces.

Lace Curtains, Portiers and Rugs, Gloves, Corsets,

Wool and Jersey Ribbed Underwear.

Carpets and Linoleum.

## A Reduction Sale!

From and after this date until April 1st, my prices will be as follows:

Men's Heavy Suits, \$10.00.

Men's Heavy Suits, \$8.00.

Men's Heavy Suits, \$6.00.

Young Men's Suits, 13-18, \$5.00.

Young Men's Suits, 13-18, \$6.00.

Children's Heavy Suits, \$2.50.

Children's Heavy Suits, \$3.00.

Children's Heavy Suits, \$4.00.

Children's Knee Pants, 50 cents.

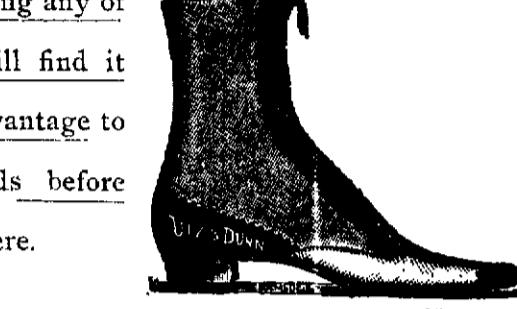
Children's Knee Pants, 75 cents.

Men's Heavy Working Shoes, \$1.50.

Men's Heavy Working Shoes, \$2.50.

Men's Fine Shoes, \$3.00.

Ladies' Shoes in Prices From \$1 to \$3



## John Sunderland.

29 & 31 Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

I will esteem it a special favor to have you call and inspect the new goods just received, consisting of

Elegant Drs Goods, latest styles in colors and black.

Beautiful Silks for waists and trimmings.

Jet and Gimp Trimmings, Black and White Laces.

Lace Curtains, Portiers and Rugs, Gloves, Corsets,

Wool and Jersey Ribbed Underwear.

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ONE OF DAILY JOURNAL  
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK  
Delivered by Carrier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

## BREVITIES.

Col. Stanney arrived from Carson last night.

J. P. Foulds of Verdi was in town yesterday.

A lady's pin has been lost. See 50-cent notice.

J. A. Yerington changed cars for the west last night.

Judge D. H. Hall was an arrival from the Capital last evening.

Mrs. W. N. McN. Miller was a departure for California last night.

A splendid line of crockery and glassware at Lange & Schnitt's.

Mrs. N. D. Hussey left last evening for Glenbrook, Lake county, Cal.

W. E. F. Deal and E. Griswold of Wadsworth are registered at the River-side.

Attorney J. F. Dennis arrived from Carson last evening and departed for the west.

J. A. Bloum of Battle Mountain arrived from Carson last evening and left for home.

H. S. Starratt, Regent at the University, was a departure on the east-bound last night.

J. F. Bonham's condition is considerably improved and his physicians have hopes of his recovery.

Go to Fredrick's jewelry store for the latest vocal and instrumental music at 10 cents per copy.

Read the ad. headed "Free Course by Mail With the Capital City Commercial College." It is a fine offer. Apply for it.

J. F. Dennis

Sheriff Quirk delivered Thomas Scanlan at the Asylum yesterday, he having been committed from Storey county.

M. Nathan has just received the "new bicycle shirt," the latest fad, also new novelties in the shirt and neck wear line.

Mrs. F. L. Gould, who is visiting her parents at Franktown during her husband's absence, paid Reno a short visit yesterday.

McLean's patent swing rockers at E. C. Sessions & Co.'s new store in the Improvement building. The only perfect chairs made.

P. J. Kelly and Peter Dalton were depatured yesterday for Sacramento, where they will attend the funeral of the late Bishop Manogue.

Governor Jones has appointed William Webster a member of the State Board of Agriculture for four years from the 1st day of February, 1895.

Parks' Tea clears the complexion, Mrs. N. Meyette of Leffey N. Y., says: "I have used Park's Tea and find it the best remedy I have ever tried." Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Dr. Buzard, the eminent veterinary surgeon, performed a successful operation on the well known horse Tam O'Shanter yesterday, giving perfect satisfaction to the owners.

Fourteen cars of cattle arrived on the N.C.O. last evening, consigned to Hayes & Co., San Francisco. Six more will be added here and a special train of twenty cars will be shipped west today.

Jas. B. Dolcher, representing the Nellie McHenry Farce Comedy Co., was in town yesterday. The company will appear at the Opera House Saturday, March 9th, in "The Night at the Circus."

The young ladies of The Florence Crittenton Union will give a Popcorn Social at the Methodist Church this Friday, March 1st. Admission, including entertainment and refreshments, 15 cents.

The dwelling house of Mrs. R. C. Pierce of Virginia City was almost swallowed up a day or two ago. A chasm opened under the building thirty or forty feet deep and twenty feet long. The house is located on the Chollar ground, and the company is having the hole filled up.

Parks' Sure Cure is a positive specific in all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. By removing the uric acid in the blood it cures Rheumatism. S. B. Basford of Carthage, S. Dak., says: "I believe Parks' Sure Cure excels all other medicines for Rheumatism and Urinary disorders." Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

"The American Beauty owes her prestige more to a clear complexion than to any other attribute. A cup of Parks' Tea will enable anyone to possess this. It clears the skin and removes pimples and that sallow, muddy look. Parks' Tea is used by thousands of ladies for the complexion. Without being a cathartic it cures constipation. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

New Silk and Black Goods. The Palace Dry Goods and Carpet House has just received a full line of new and beautiful fancy silk suitable for blouse waists, also a full line of new fancy black dress goods. Call and see them.

The Modern Way commands itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Fig's.

## SEVENTEENTH SESSION.

## Thirty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

## CARSON, February 23, 1895.

## SENATE.

Met at 11 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Sadler presiding.

Roll call, prayer by the Chaplain and reading of the Journal as usual.

Senator Maute made the following report:

*Mr. President:* I have the honor to inform the Senate that the Senate and Assembly Joint Committee on Irrigation is now duly organized with Andrew Maute as Chairman and Sardis Summerfield as Secretary. Also that the Senate and Assembly Joint Committee on Elections is now organized with Andrew Maute as Chairman and P. F. Flannigan as Secretary.

GENERAL FILE.

Substitute for S. B. No. 25—To refund to subscribers to the Midwinter Fair fund and pay outstanding indebtedness of the same.

Considered in Committee of the Whole, Allen of Eureka in the chair, passage reconsidered, report of Committee adopted in regular session and bill passed; 20 ayes, Hogan no.

By Gorman, substitute for A. B. No. 33—For the maintenance and supervision of the public schools. Passed unanimously.

By Francis—That Hon. H. H. Hogan be allowed the use of the Assembly chamber to-morrow evening for the purpose of delivering a lecture upon finance and other matters of public interest.

Dr. Hogan stated that he would say nothing except what he had said two years ago, and while he claimed no gift of oratory he had as yet found no person who could refute the arguments which he proposed to submit in his lecture.

The resolution of Francis was adopted.

At 12:15 the Assembly took a recess till 2 P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

## GENERAL FILE.

By Coryell, A. B. No. 79—Amendatory of Act for the preservation of the fish in the waters of the State.

A long and lively discussion followed on the proposition that ranchers, citizens or residents of fishing localities should be allowed to catch fish with hook and line only, for their own table use and none other. Summerfield strongly favored and advocated the proposition, with Mills and Comins against him, their argument being that the fish industry or supply which had taken eighteen years and \$25,000 to establish would thus be annihilated in a couple of years.

The vote on final passage stood 7 to 7, and was decided by the President voting in the affirmative, thus passing the bill.

Comins moved that the title of the bill be now amended to read An Act to destroy the fish industry of the State of Nevada.

Summerfield moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried by vote of the President.

At 12:20 Senate took recess till 2 P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

S. B. No. 48—Directing certain questions to the electors of Reno. Passed.

S. C. R. No. 13—Relative to canvassing the vote on calling a Constitutional Convention. Temporarily laid on the table.

Francis said this bill applies as well to the school interests of Winnemucca, and he was instructed to work and vote against it, the people there not considering it a good bill, he would therefore oppose it.

Flannigan thought it a very bad precedent to establish, allowing school trustees to interestedly dabble in such matters and he would oppose the bill.

Beck opposed it on the ground of special legislation in favor of Eureka, when if there was proper merit therein, it should be made applicable generally to all school districts. Our State constitution is pronounced against special legislation.

Allen of Churchill did not think it special legislation and that a school trustee had a perfect right to sell a purchaser supplies if he saw fit, at a reasonable profit.

The roll call on final passage of the bill resulted: Ayes 22, nays 8. Bill declared passed.

By Gorman, A. B. No. 89—Amendatory of Act for the maintenance and supervision of public schools. After considerable discussion the bill was lost; ayes 9, nays 21.

By McNaughton, A. B. No. 107—Free public library. Ordered engrossed.

By Wieland, A. B. No. 110—To prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Ordered engrossed.

By Wieland, A. B. No. 111—Amendatory of Act prohibiting the sale of diseased animals, or meats, etc. Ordered engrossed.

S. B. No. 51—To prevent malicious mischief in churches. Ordered engrossed.

At 4:20 Senate adjourned.

## ASSEMBLY.

Met at 11 A. M., Speaker Allen presiding.

Roll call, prayer by the Chaplain, and reading of the Journal as usual.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Allen of Eureka, A. B. No. 116—To provide for the painting in oil colors, at a cost not to exceed \$500, the portrait of ex-Governor Colcord. Ways and Means.

By Gorman, A. B. No. 117, by request—Appropriating \$100 for the relief of C. F. Murphy, for expenses in contesting for his rightful seat in the Assembly. Claims.

By Denton, A. B. No. 118—License of \$10 per month for drummers, push peddlers and auctioneers, and \$25 per month for wagon peddlers. Excepts vendors of agricultural products of Nevada and U. S. Territories. Judiciary.

By Wise, S. B. No. 19—To prohibit women from public saloons. Returned to the Senate for engrossment.

Substitute for A. B. No. 19—Preser-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

vation of wild game. Agriculture. By Comins, S. B. No. 90—Concerning juries. Judiciary.

GENERAL FILE.

Substitute for S. B. No. 25—To refund to subscribers to the Midwinter Fair fund and pay outstanding indebtedness of the same.

Considered in Committee of the Whole, Allen of Eureka in the chair, passage reconsidered, report of Committee adopted in regular session and bill passed; 20 ayes, Hogan no.

By Gorman, substitute for A. B. No. 33—For the maintenance and supervision of the public schools. Passed unanimously.

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Dr. Hogan stated that he would say nothing except what he had said two years ago, and while he claimed no gift of oratory he had as yet found no person who could refute the arguments which he proposed to submit in his lecture.

Considered in Committee of the Whole, Allen of Eureka in the chair, passage reconsidered, report of Committee adopted in regular session and bill passed; 20 ayes, Hogan no.

By Noel, A. B. No. 71—Amendatory of Act providing for State revenue. Storey county taxation not to exceed \$5 on the \$100. Passed—12 ayes, 3 absent.

By Martin, Assembly amendment to S. B. No. 27—Douglas county road fund. Amendment adopted and bill ordered re-engrossed.

By Martin, S. B. No. 54—Amendatory of Act to regulate proceedings in civil cases. Judiciary.

A. B. No. 4—Re-referred to Joint Committee on Elections.

GENERAL FILE.

By Wilson, S. B. No. 39—Amendatory of Act for the preservation of the fish in the waters of the State.

A long and lively discussion followed on the proposition that ranchers, citizens or residents of fishing localities should be allowed to catch fish with hook and line only, for their own table use and none other. Summerfield strongly favored and advocated the proposition, with Mills and Comins against him, their argument being that the fish industry or supply which had taken eighteen years and \$25,000 to establish would thus be annihilated in a couple of years.

The vote on final passage stood 7 to 7, and was decided by the President voting in the affirmative, thus passing the bill.

By Maute, S. B. No. 25—Maintenance and supervision of public schools.

Beck opposed the bill as being in his opinion in the favor and interest of one man in Eureka county. It should be for the whole school interest of the State. He hoped the bill would be voted down.

By Maute, S. B. No. 25—Maintenance and supervision of public schools.

Beck opposed the bill as being in his opinion in the favor and interest of one man in Eureka county. It should be for the whole school interest of the State. He hoped the bill would be voted down.

By Coryell, A. B. No. 79—Amendatory of Act defining the manner of electing County Commissioners; makes commissioners elected by entire people of the county instead of by districts. Come up on special order. Discussed at length by Gorman, Russell, McNaughton, Coryell, Beck, Allen of Churchill, McDonald, Gorman and others. The roll call on final passage of the bill resulted, 24 ayes, 5 nays, absent 1.

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By Coryell, A. B. No.

AS WE SEE THINGS.  
INFLUENCE OF THE INNER LIFE ON  
THE EXTERNAL WORLD.

## Nevada State Journal

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A startling Announcement.

An English literary man who was on  
the verge of bringing out a book at the  
Pitt Press ordered his proofs to be sent  
to him at a house where he was engaged  
to dine out, intending to look them over  
in the half hour after dinner. The printer's  
boy however, was late in bringing them,  
and the gentlemen had already rejoined  
the ladies in the drawing room  
when the company was electrified by  
hearing the sonorous voice of the butler  
announcing, "The devil from the Pitt  
has come for Mr. Jones!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

ROOMS 13 and 14.

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to do nothing but the best of work. Advt.

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of San Francisco, having secured  
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